The Pittsburgh Gazette

713

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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

Terms of Subscription for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.——*Two Dollars a year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, either at the end of Six months, if demanded when sent by post the postage must be paid in addition, at the Post-Office where the papers are taken.*

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Wanted to purchase, a fresh MILCH COW—one with a Calf would be preferred. Enquire of the Printer. October 22.

WHEREAS in pursuance of an Act of General Assembly, of the State of Pennsylvania an attachment hath been granted by me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace of the county of Allegheny, against a certain John Bale, late of Beaver County, yeoman, and against a certain Robert M'Elheny, late of said County, upon which attachment the goods and chattels of the said John Bale have been attached to the value of 40 Dollars and the goods of the said Robert to the value of 20 Dollars, I therefore to give notice to the creditors of said John Bale and Robert M'Elheny, to appear on Tuesday the 9th of November next at my house in the Town of Beaver, then and there to discover and make proof of their demands, agreeable to the directions of the said Act.

J. COULTER.

October 20th, 1802.

Scott & Trotter,

BEG leave to inform their friends and former customers that they have just received and opened in the House they lately occupied, Market Street, a large assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the present and approaching season, which they are determined to sell low for Cash, or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, October 8, 1802.

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. BLACKMER informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that his School will commence on Monday the 8th day of November next, at Reed's Ball Room, at two o'clock in the afternoon.—Those parents who shall honour him with the care of their Children may rest assured he will pay the greatest attention to that elegant point of education in helping them to ease and propriety in their deportment.

Terms apply at Reed's Tavern.

Pittsburgh, October 27 1802.

ENTERED as a Stray with the subscriber, a dusk grey MARE, 3 years old, 13 hands high, a lump on her near hind leg, the end of her tail white. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HUGH CUNNINGHAM,
Woodranger.

County, October 25, 1802.

The following Naval Anecdotes with which Mr. PRATT has enriched the second volume of his "GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND" in a subsequent portrait of an English Tar. This honest Tar is distinguished for his love of country—for the courage which he displayed in its defence—for his gratitude and attachment to his officers and brother seamen—for his integrity—and for his benevolence. These virtues, which so conspicuously adorn his character, are the prominent traits which generally mark the hardy and meritorious sons of Neptune: And we feel a pride in saying (for there have been many instances to warrant the declaration) that these honorable characteristics are as distinguishable among the seamen of the United States as they are among those of the United Kingdom. We believe the seamen of both countries to be equally brave, equally skilful and enterprizing, and equally zealous to defend the "WOODEN WALLS" of their respective nations; and as they are equally necessary and useful, so they equally merit, and ought to receive the fostering aid of their respective governments.

—

"I have often endeavoured at a reason for the almost unbounded, and justly provincial, benevolence that animates the English sailor. It cannot be, altogether, from the general ignorance of what I am constrained to call, in the world's language, the use of money; nor from the sudden flush of it when they receive their pay; for these circumstances happen to very many others, who, collectively speaking, are by no means so open handed or hearted. Probably, various causes may contribute. They pass most of their time on an element whose waving inhabitants do not admit some of the most inimical passions; even some of the worst vices can only be occasional intruders, while many of the virtues are residents.—The billowy theatre on which they exist keeps them *together*—their being necessarily exposed to the same hazards, embarked in a common cause, the early ideas of good-fellowship and of glory, with which they [illegible] history of a sailor bring to mind the traditional heroic deeds performed on the roaring ocean, of their bravely buffeting the storms, of victories obtained in the teeth of them, with numberless glowing tales of dangers escaped, crowned at length with good cheer and the smiles of Old England—moreover, the constant sight of each other, so that the whole crew—a powerful attraction—seem but as one great family, at their daily work of war, conquest, and of adventure. Most of them, likewise, and this too is of great account, bear in their bosoms a fond impression of some object beloved, the memory and absence from whom naturally tends to soften and ameliorate the heart; and we know that such of their songs as are not upon the perils or glories of the sea, celebrate and commemorate their mistresses. Luckily too, they are beyond the temptation, and of course the practices, of that earth-born avarice which often locks up the hearts of land-men. It would be curious, were it not invidious, to see how far mariners employed in vessels of commerce, and those engaged in ships of war, are similar or distinct in their general habits of profusion, and of œconomy when on shore. But, without any illiberality it may be presumed, that men devoted to trade, and to the profession of arms, must materially differ in their ideas of both getting and spending money. Let us go somewhat into the comparison; the subject is not worn, and may amuse us:—The occupation of a seafarer in a trading vessel is an affair of business; that of a seaman in a warship is, or soon becomes, a point of honor, and by a generous emulation it grows into a real passion. In the first, a man counts his gains; in the second, he reckons chiefly on his glory—the one calculates, that if his venture is ultimately successful, the perils of the voyage will be recompensed with interest; the other, reckless of such long sighted policy, mixes, in every thought of profit, when by chance such thoughts cross his mind, the idea of friend, husband, father, lover, king and country; perhaps, frequent separation from relatives, and from their native land, may supply more ardent fire to feed their sacred characters—If it be so, even the weakness of human nature but adds strength to my argument; and for that weakness, what is to be said? what advised; but to love, forgive, and compassionate one another?

"But to finish our parallel. It may be farther observed, that an image of wealth attaches more or less to all commercial concerns; and the anticipated profits thence arising are generally, placed by the *mind* or at least a great part of them, in some safe fund, long before they can be deposited in a place of real interest or security. Whereas I am persuaded, that not one ship of war's man, out of at least fifty, ever thinks of placing out his pay or prize-money to any sort of worldly advantage. His affections indeed, know well how to appropriate the larger share: he sees many a gay ribbon and new gown, with nameless other love tokens for the girl of his fancy; and the rest goes lightly down his throat, to warm his guiltless heart, and perhaps to overheat his head—but even his indiscretions are social; for while the artizan is sullenly taking his solitary draught in some sly corner of the pot house, honest Jack, as we call him, will invite all within his reach, whether comrades or strangers, to partake of his flip or his grog, and to join him in cheering his young and his old mistress—namely, England and the lass he loves. It is ten to one, indeed, if in his way, even to that lass, he should encounter an object of sorrow or of want, but he would joyfully deprive himself of half that flip, and curtail his beloved of at least the price of one gown, to dry the eyes, fill the stomach, and clothe the nakedness of the poor creature who may have fallen within his immediate observation.

"If these remarks have any value, you are to make your acknowledgements to poor Tom Cox, from whom I have just parted with many a God bless you on both sides—On this very spot we have changed our adieus, after having travelled several miles chearily together; he on foot, and your friend at a foot pace on his gleaning horse; with many a courteous offer of a lift by the way, as courteously refused: and many a who is [illegible] bank, or even to refresh himself by leaning against the pummel of the saddle.

"A single passing question of the simplest kind led to what worked an interest in my affections. The very report of it will vibrate on yours, because it will touch the right cord of nature and of truth.

"Master, will you tell a lame fellow how far it is to Lynn? I have limped all the way with this bundle in my hand from Plymouth, where I have been invalid, and laid up as idle as a hulk these four months; and I am now going to the hammock of a friend's at Lynn, and must next day hop off to the *she* part of my family; then, after a buss, and a God be with you or two, I shall make the best of my road to shake hands with the *he* part of my family, who are on board the Diomede, Captain Elphinstone, and God be with him also."

"Notwithstanding your lameness, you speak as if you were a contented, and both where you *command* and where you are commanded, my friend, a happy fellow, both with your chums on land, and your messmates at sea."

"A happy fellow, master yes, I believe I am, and if I were not, I ought to be hung by the neck at the top gallant yard arm; and if you an't in a hurry, as by your way of fair and softly, I think you are not, and can walk your horse to my hop, for I am but weakly as yet, just here i'the hip, I will shew you that if you are as happy as Tom Cox of the Diomede, there is little left to pray for you. I see we are both going the same way, so what say you master?"

"I say, that were I riding for a wager, I would forfeit it rather than lose your history or your company."

"That's so kind hearted now, and as like our captain as if it came out of his mouth.—so here we push off our boats."

"He sprang lightly from the bank on which he had been resting slung his small bundle, tied up in a black Barcelona handkerchief over his shoulder, took the footpath with a gay air, and then I walked my horse in the road beside him, as close to the causeway as possible.

"Now then for a ssice or two of happy Tom Cox:

"Soon after my boys were pressed," quoth he, "bad work that pressing, though—'specially at your *crimping* houses—over the doors of which a shipmate of mine wrote "tare notice—*man traps* set here,"—but let that pass—"all's well that ends well."—Soon after my boys were pressed,—the crimpers trapped them just as they went to fresh themselves with a draught and away to a public house, hot with hard work—I goes to Captain Elphinstone—Captain, says, I, I am Tom Cox, own father of two young Coxes your crimp-men carried away in the middle of a job—you must know we were in the carpenter and joiner line—so, as you've taken away my hands, by the bye, you might just as well have taken away my head'—the rest of my body is come hopping after them; just to desire you will either *fasten* them on again, or else take said body also—Ha, ha! I always had my joke, merry or sad.—Out this the said captain took measure of me from top to toe.

"But what say the young men to this?" cried captain Elphinstone.

"Wish for their father, please your honor, to be sure—and to help him to work for mother and sisters in the old shop—but ask them your honour.

"So said so done—the Captain quarter-deck'd thereto directly—up came the Coxes; one, two, and I made the third, you know, Sir—*they* on each side, and I i' the middle: "Boys, what say you to me. Tom Cox your father?—here are you, boys, aboard o'ship, and little young she ones at home, and old one who bear 'em to me, and gave 'em suck, if they don't die of grief, must starve, and *my* heart is well nigh broke already!"

"Love you and love they, father," answered Danny the eldest, "but the Captain, mayhap, may be a father to them, us, and you too, if we make ourselves right and tight sea boys;"—"and there's money to be got," cried Nat, putting in his car, by water as well as by land, father, and as we shall have less need to spend it at sea; we may save the more for you, mother, and sisters [illegible] they or for any body."

"So said my eldest, and his brother was not behind hand; and both took all at once such a fancy to the sea and ship life, that Captain said it would be a pity to baulk them. "Here, friend," said he to me, putting a couple of his majesty's pictures in gold into my hand, "carry these to your family at home, and consider these boys as provided for by King George, a good part of whose bounty will, no doubt, find its way into your pocket to help you at home."

"And why please your honour, may I not become an humble servant of King George's too, and be provided for in the same way? why may not the old trunk stay and stick to the young branches? They are but half and half things thus cut in two, but we shall make a goodly tree, when put together after this fashion. Ha! ha!

"Upon this I gave a hand to each of my boys, and the Captain laught, and we cried but all for joy. So, still holding them thus fashion I went on with my joke, though I never was more in earnest since I was born.

"Yes, Captain, said I, we do make a goodly tree—roots and branches, thus-fashion united; and every inch of us heart of oak! as all the enemies of Old England shall find, if you honour will but keep us near one another."

"Enough said," cried our noble Captain; "but what will your wife and daughters say to *me*, for running away with *you*, too, friend Tom?"—only think of his honour calling me friend!—reason good, however, for friends we all were from that moment; as you shall hear:—

"As to wife and daughters, your honour—said I, slily; I will settle it with them in an hours confab: Tom's commanding officer there your honour, as much as you are in the Diomede; Ha! ha!"

"Do so," answered the Captain; "and as I love to encourage hearts of oak, I will advance sufficient to keep your crew on land both in grog and good biscuit till you return to them."

"Hereupon I measured him just as he had done me, and I saw that he would keep his word; and so did I keep mine—for I went and settled business at home, and got back to the Diomede as if I had a pair of legs as nimble as the youngest of my sons; after scolding, and fondling, and wooing, and cooing, to be sure—and I whined with them for company—but heart of oak still

" Well, the week following, we were all merrily out at sea; and though I scarcely knew the mainsail from the mizen, when I first began to swim on salt water, I know what to do now, either in a storm, a calm, in peace or in war, aye, as well as either Nat or Dan."

" It was impossible not to gratify a wish to shew a sense of the pleasure this honest fellow had given me by some small token of remembrance—my offering, however, was refused; and the boatswain of the Diomede, for such it seems he was, after a long hearty shake of the hand, to thank me for my love, thus concluded his narrative.

" You are to know, sir, I got a wound that brought on this lameness, and not being able to do much as a seaman, our Captain—Lord bless his good heart---ordered me to be about his own cabin, attend upon him and only do such little oddjobs as a child might have done without tiring; and whenever he saw me working at any thing he thought I could not manage without hurting myself, he damned me for an old fool with all the good nature in the world, and banished me from his presence---a punishment ten times worse to Tom Cox than being brought to the gangway---and he would not, mayhap, let me come within eyeshot of him again for half a dozen hours.

" One morning I took into my head to clean the captain's cabin windows, while, as I thought he was safe in his cot—but from throwing up the middle sash in too much a hurry, it stuck too fast for poor Tom to pull it down again.—Just, however, as I was tugging to do this, down I dropt myself; and his honor, whom the noise had brought out of his birth unseen, demanded, in a voice more terrible to me than a broadside, how I dare be such a scoundrel as to make free with my precious limbs in that manner, and then on peril of never seeing him again, ordered me to go to my birth, swearing, it would have served me right, if I had broke my stupid old neck—and a great deal more of that sort of lingo—but all the while he was thus firing a away at me, he was lifting me up from the place where I had fallen, with as much gentleness as if I had been a sick lamb, and so then he led me to my hammock, as kindly as either of my own sons would have done; and afterwards brought me some comfortables with his own blessed hands, which I put to my lips, and kissed with all my heart. And do, you think, I would not work to him on stumps where hands and legs lying in the four quarters of the world; yes, though I was sure after I got to him, I could only live to say Captain Elphinstone, I am come to let you hear my dying words, which are these—" God bless, you Captain."

" This ambulatory narrative was brought to the apostrophe, by which it is closed, just as the well known scenery of my friend's villa at Runction, on my return to that alas! now dismantled and bereaved place, rose to view. I repeated my acknowledgments to the interesing narrator, and was about to bid him farewell, when we were met by a group at which every traveller must have paused—mutilated—it would have been a truer epithet to have said—a mangled soldier, who had landed from an invalied ship, was about to be conveyed to the Lynn hospital and his numerous family attending his—I had well nigh written remains. And though this was but an individual, an atom out of the bleeding mass—the appearances of the wounded man, and the sorrow of his mourning household, fastened upon the affections, and must have created an interest in every beholder. His offspring would not suffer him to be carried in a common waggon, but were drawing him by turns in a kind of easy chair, swarming about him, kissing his pale visage and demonstrating their grief and love by every possible means.

" What you offered me before sir," said my former companion, " I accept now, and I will put, if I can, as much more to it, for that poor soldier." No sooner did I give him the money than he turned away, forgetting his lameness, and pressing the invalid's hand earnestly but softly to his breast said---" *there*, brother! soldiers and sailors are one and the same thing—so are friends and enemies---and so indeed is all the world, when he who sits up aloft gives the bullet or bayonet an order to do its commission, as we say; and so God help and heal thee, brother, make thee stout to fight again, else lay thee up comfortably for life, otherwise, take *thee* up aloft too."

" He had scarcely turned from the object of his sympathy, when, as if recollecting himself, he hastened back, and opening his bundle, took from it several articles that might be of immediate comfort, I had followed him close, and heard him distinctly utter these words, while he was dispensing his little bounties:---" This cap is as soft as velvet, though you see it is only cotton lined with cat skin---a cat of our own---poor old Tab; who died o'fits by our fireside---so wife, out of pure love, had her skinned, and sewed her hide into this nightcap, which has often made me think of her when she used to jump and pur on my knee, or come to keep me company in old shop, and sit at the end of a plank, or roll herself up in the shavings---there, it will keep you as warm as wool; and this black Barcelona will serve to wipe the salt drops from your pretty eyes, young woman, who I suppose to be the poor fellow's daughter, though I don't care who you are for that matter---and when you have done crying you may wear it round your neck in memorableness of Tom Cox."

" • See the account of some heavy domestic reverses which have taken place, in a note to the second edition of the former volume of English Gleanings, Letter 9th."

From the Gazette of the United States.

TO ALBERT GALLATIN, ESQ. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Sir,

A statement appeared in the Gazette of the United States, of the 16th of September, respecting a sale said to have been made by you of the bank stock belonging to the public, which, if correct, certainly demands some explanation. As the statement was not particularly addressed to yourself, and you possibly may not have seen it, we would wish to avoid making too hasty conclusions from your silence. It is therein said, that you sold the stock for 83,800 dollars less than it would have brought in the market, and allowed the purchaser to receive two dividends, that would no doubt amount to 79,920 dollars, before he is to make the first payment, in addition to which you agreed to receive the payments in bills payable in Holland, at a rate of exchange two per cent. above par; which would make an additional item of 25,752 dollars, and the gross amount to be carried to profit and loss *one hundred and nine-ty-four thousand, four hundred and seventy two dollars*. Further, that in doing this, you disposed of an annuity of 9 per cent, per annum, to discharge one for which the United States were paying no more than at the rate of 5 per cent.

This account on the face of it appears very extraordinary, and as few men have *appeared* to be more in favor of publicity in all the measures of government, and the responsibility of *public servants* than yourself, it is not

It is therefore expected that you will inform the public why you made such enormous sacrifices as appear by every one of the items, even admitting there was a necessity for the sale; and if that necessity did exist, it was occasioned by the repeal of the internal taxes, a measure adopted by the party, with a view of gaining popularity. But the question is, whether by taking the trouble and adopting proper measures, you might not have made more of the property; and if you are not therefore chargeable with mismanagement, and neglect of duty to say the best of it.

AN OBSERVER.

From the New-York Spectator.

LIFE OF MAN.

" *What is the life of man? Is it not to shift from side to side—from sorrow to sorrow—to button up one cause of vexation, and unbotton another?*"

T. SHANDY.

LET us view the life of man in all its shapes, and we will find if he is rich, he will sometimes give way to vice and vanity—if poor, will sometimes be industrious, religious and charitable. Some who are rich will look out for those who stand in need of their riches; and some who are poor will never try to gain a comfortable living, but bring up their children in the same slothful manner which they themselves follow.—Wealth is the only thing the generality of men seek after; when they are fortunate enough to obtain it, they do not know what to do with it, will either lose it at a gambling table, or drink it up at a tavern.

An industrious man, with a good trade, will always get a comfortable living; but a rich man, with no kind of industry or humanity, and who lets his vanity guide his veracity will never be happy, and finally die a beggar in the street.

A COLLEGE ANECDOTE

Doctor BENTLEY of England, who became famous for his classical learning, was very wild and dissipated in his youth. While he was at the university, his father purchased and sent him several folio volumes, which the young spark sold, and with the money, bought a good supply of wine. His father, visiting him soon after this transaction, asked him what he had done with those foos, which he had sent him, ' Please, sir, to step here,' said the son, ' and I will inform you;' then opening a closet door, he pointed to him a number of quart bottles, filled with wine. ' Your *Folios*, added the son, I have turned into *Quartos:* but if you will forgive me this extravagance, it shall be the last.'—And he kept his word.

The following circumstance related by Mons. Degrandore, an officer of the French marine, in his voyage to Africa, shews a very exact resemblance between dealing in slaves and dealing in horses:—" A black merchant had a certain slave, whose teeth were good and whose figure was passable, but who was so old that no person would have chosen to purchase him. The owner caused his head and chin to be closely shaved, and rubbed him all over with gun powder, so that he appeared a good shining black, and the most clear sighted trader might have been deceived. I was taken in, and bought him without suspicion; but, in two days, the white beard and hair made their appearance. It was a lesson to me; and I never afterwards neglected to have their heads washed with warm water, when there was the smallest reason for suspecting the age. As soon as a slave is offered for sale to a captain, the surgeon, in his presence, enters on an examination; and no jockey more closely scrutinizes a horse."

HOGARTH's LAST PAINTING.

A FEW months before this ingenious artist was seized with the malady which deprived society of one of its most distinguished ornaments he proposed for his matchless pencil the work he has entitled A TAIL PIECE; the first idea of which is said to have been started in company while the convivial glass was circulating round his own table.—My " next undertaking," said Hogarth, shall be " the *end of all things*." " If that be the case," replied one of his friends, your *business will be finished*, for there will be an end of the *painter*." " There *will* so!" answered Hogarth, sighing heavily; " and, therefore, the sooner *my work is done* the better." Accordingly he began the next day, and continued his design with a diligence that seemed to indicate an apprehension he should not live till he had completed it. This however, he did in the most ingenious manner, by grouping every thing which could denote the *end of all things*.—A broked bottle—an old broom worn to the stump—the butt end of an old musket—a cracked bell—a bow unstrung—a crown tumbled in pieces—towers in ruins—the *sign post* of a tavern, in her wane—the map of the globe burning—a gibbet falling, the body gone, and the chains which held it dropping down—Phœbus and horses dead in the clouds—a vessel wrecked—Time with his hour glass and scythe broken, and a tobacco pipe in his mouth, the last whiff of smoke going out—a play book opened, with *Exeunt Omnes* stampt in the corner—an empty purse—and a statute of bankruptcy taken out against Nature.—" So far, so good," cried Hogarth; " nothin remains but this," taking his pencil in a sort of prophetic fury, and dashing off the similtude of *a painter's pallet broken*. " FINIS!" exclaiming Hogarth: " *the deed is done! all is over!*"—It is remarkable, and little known, perhaps, that he died in about a month after finishing this TAIL PIECE having never again taken the pallet in his hand.

NEW-YORK, *October* 23.

A letter, dated 25, Sept. from a respectable commercial house in Cape Francois, states that the Cape was disturbed by a new rebellion of negroes; and all kinds of business at a stand, except building houses, which was going on very briskly.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 25.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

" NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1802.

" Arrived this morning the Eliza and Mary, M'Neil, 35 days from Havre. She sailed the 18th, September. We are verbally informed, that the French were fitting out all their ships of war at Havre. Every thing wore a hostile appearance.

It was reported at Havre, that Gen. Lafayette had paid the debt of nature.

Tom Paine, in the London Packet, bound to Baltimore, sailed several days previous to the Eliza and Mary.

The New-Jersey election has eventuated in favour of the principles of Washington and Adams. A federal governor will be chosen, as also we presume, a federal delegation to Congress. Since the last election in that respectable state, democracy has experienced a decline equal to the progress of correct and patriotic principles. It is in a fair way of being totally extinguished.

Charleston papers to the 17th inst. received at this office, are silent on the subject of the report, via Washington, relative to the landing of a number of blacks on that shore. We presume the rumour is erroneous.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

On Thursday last the votes of the [illegible] of the state of Connecticut, for [illegible] represent them in the eighth Congress of the United States, were counted. The following gentlemen are chosen by a majority of votes annexed to their respective names.

Hon. John C. Smith, -
Roger Griswold, -
Benjamin Talmage, -
Samuel W. Dana, -
Elias Perkins, -
Calvin Goddard, -
John Davenport, -

Thus we see the Jacobin artifice to [illegible] out Mr. Griswold, has completely [illegible]

It is now reduced to a certainty, that Tom Paine has obtained a passage on board the London Packet bound to Baltimore. An American gentleman in Paris had agreed for a passage in the same vessel. On coming to Havre, however, and finding who was to be his associate, relinquished the ship, and returned to Paris!

Accounts from Wilmington, (Del.) represent an alarming increase of the Yellow Fever. The Mirror, a paper of that place, is suspended in consequence.

Exract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington to his friend in this city, dated October, 23, 1802.

" I have this moment received information that John Steele Esq. Comptroller of the Treasury, has resigned his office.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

" NEW-YORK, *October* 25, 1802.

" By vessels arrived this morning we have received the following interesting intelligence—

" The ship Cotton Planter, Thos. Wilson, master, in 36 days from Cadiz, left the following vessels there:—Brigs Francis, Nixon, and Dean, Warner, of New-York, in quarantine—schooner Patty, Hastings, for Boston, to sail in 2 days—ship Maria, Cunningham, Philadelphia; brig——, Dellon, N. York; Ship——, Mark Collins, do.

" Saw on the 15th October, in lat. 38, long. 54, 52, a fleet of 7 ships of the line and a cutter brigt. with English colours, passed within a mile of them, they shewed no disposition to speak me, their course was S. W.—The same day spoke the ship Bellona, Agnew, from Liverpool bound to Virginia, 26 days. On the 6th of August last, hailed a fleet of French transports, under a convoy of a cutter brig, destined for St. Domingo or Louisiana; there was said to be 10,000 on board the fleet, under the command of a general who had commanded in Italy—those troops were all from Italy.—Also, a French 20 gun ship and cutter brig, bound to Tobago, with a French governor on board for that island, 2 other 20 gun ships and 2 cutter brigs from France bound to Toulon, to join a fleet against the Turks.—It was currently reported by the English vessels that arrived from England, that there was a Moorish corsair cruizing for American merchant ships off Cape St Vincents.

From the N. York Daily Advertiser.

A Treaty of peace between France and the Porte has been exchanged and ratified, it is dated the 9th Thermidor (29th June) By the 2d article of this treaty, the French are to enjoy, in the territores of the Sublime Porte every privilege enjoyed by any other power. The French nation is moreover entitled to the free and uninterrupted navigation of the Black sea, with all the privileges and protection extended to merchant vessels navigating that sea. In return, a reciprocity of privileges are granted to Ottoman vessels in the ports of the French republic. The French Republic and sublime Porte, by the 5th article, mutually guaranty the integrity of their respective possessions. The treaty between France and Algiers, is more interesting to Americans, in consequence of the situation of the United States, with these piratical powers, is giving at full length, together with Mr. Talleyrand's Report. The spirited letter of the First Consul to the Dey of Algiers, may serve as a useful precedent to our government, in its negociations with the very high and very magnificent Bey of Tripoli.

There is now building in Plymouth, says a late London paper, 3 first rate ships of the line, the largest that ever have been constructed in that country. They carry 120 guns and are called the Caledonia, the Hibernia, and the Union.

ENTERED with the subscriber, living on the bank of Chartiers creek about four miles from Pittsburgh, a bay MARE, 6 or 7 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, a natural trotter, branded on the right shoulder with letter O, hind before. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN BELL, Woodranger.

Allegheny county, November 1, 1802.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *November* 5, 1802.

It is said, in the last Tree of Liberty, that "Scull in his paper calls upon the faction, (meaning the Federal Republicans) to attack the printing office of the Tree, and lay it prostrate." This is a palpable and gross falsehood. In the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 22d of October, a writer under the signature of a Westmoreland Farmer, speaking of the opposition manifested by Israel to the establishment of the Ohio Company, and of some ridiculous and absurd publications which had appeared in the Tree on that subject, says, "If it produces many such crops as this, I think the western people ought, without distinction of party, to unite their resentment and indignation, and lay it prostrate with the dunghill from which it springs." With what regard to truth Israel could torture this into an expression of mine, the public will judge.

*** A "LOOKER-ON" is received, and will be attended to.

OHIO COMPANY.

(Continued.)

FROM the brief observations made in the preceding essays, it would appear that nothing is wanting but the united exertions of a sufficient number of enterprising men to carry the scheme of this Company into compleat operation. It will be admitted that nature has very liberally contributed her part towards the success of such an enterprize. It would be unpardonable indeed, if the improvements of art, and the refinements of civilization, did not second her efforts. The Ohio has no rival perhaps in North-America, for the length of its navigation, and the beauty of a current with so few obstructions; and the fertility of the surrounding countries are such, that they promise, in some future day, almost to glut the navigation with the abundance of their productions. Such great endowments of nature were never granted in vain. If a people thus possessing such ample means of producing comfort and happiness to themselves and dispensing it to others, should stupidly neglect, or obstinately refuse, to improve those blessings, most conformably to the designs of Providence, it would be no more than a just punishment, if they should very shortly, be degraded to the condition of Egyptian slaves, to any nation of people who might have courage and enterprize enough to avail themselves of such stupidity. But, if these considerations are not sufficient to awaken us from our present lethargy, there are others of a more feeling nature, that certainly will; and these are our necessities. The first necessity is (or ought to be) that of paying our debts. It is a fact, which perhaps is not very generally known, or at least not much thought of, that the debts of this country have accumulated, through the course of many years past, to an amount that is scarcely creditable. Is it reasonable to believe, that there has been cash enough in this country to pay for the immense quantities of store goods, salt and iron which has been consumed in it for many years. Trading men are best able to answer this question, but I will venture to assert, that if a balance account was made out, from *all the* stores kept in this country, it would exhibit a very alarming piece of information. Besides the debts of this nature, the people are generally indebted to one another. All these credits were generally given on the strength of freehold estate; but these estates cannot now relieve us. They cannot command money either by sale or mortgage; nor can the productions of the soil do it.

The next necessity is of such a nature, that it comes immediately home to the feelings of all; and I am inclined to believe, that the most of people are disposed to rank it before that of paying debts. That is, the necessity of procuring those almost innumerable necessaries of foreign production, to which we have been long accustomed. It is a saying, the back and the belly have no care nor fear. These two incessant calls must be satisfied, if the bailiff was at the doors, and a prison gaping to receive us. Nor will our pride and ambition suffer us to relinquish those foreign luxuries, which habit has rendered as necessary as our dai-

A serious question then arises—How are necessaries to be procured? There are but three sources of wealth and subsistence in any country; that is, agriculture, manufacture, and commerce. We can barely lay claim to one of these.—Manufacture we never claimed, nor do I believe that we ever will. If it can be said that we ever enjoyed commerce, it is now suspended. What then availeth our labour without the aid of commerce? By it alone, we may feed and fatten ourselves like the beasts of our stall, but nothing more.

We hear nothing now but the general cry of the "scarcity of money." But we must not be surprized at this, for in a short time hence we may probably hear, that not a shilling remains amongst us. We shall very shortly be drained of our last dollar, and left without the means, or even the hope, of its returning. Every source which has hitherto supplied us, is either removed or destroyed. The army, whose military chest was a principal implement of war, circulated large sums amongst us for many years; but it is now both reduced and removed beyond our reach. The sale of private estates, as well as other necessaries, to emigrants who came in amongst us, was likewise an abundant source. A time was, when lands were ready sale and a high price; and it was a customary thing, for men in a homely garb, to surprise us with long beards and long purses, enquiring the price of our lands, and anxious for distributing their treasure amongst us. A grievous reverse has now taken place; these welcome friends have totally disappeared, and are succeeded by a very different description of visitors; such as may gratify some with the pleasing habit and manners of a gentleman, but disgust a much greater number with the frightful countenance of a dun. What is the cause of this horrid change? It is obvious. The want of a market for the produce of the land, forbids farmers and monied men from becoming purchasers. People who have been accustomed to receive two dollars per bushel for their wheat, shrink back at the thoughts of going to a country where they cannot get half a dollar; this will for ever be the case, until commerce restores to us a permanent market.

Several advantages have already been noticed which reasonably promise to result from this institution; but one very obvious and very important, has been omitted. It is of such a nature as to silence effectually any jealousy or competition which may exist amongst private adventurers, against the trade of this company. It will be found indispensably necessary for the company to establish agents and ware-houses at various places for the reception and deposit of their property; but particularly at the port of New Orleans. Such property as may be sent down by boating must there remain, either till it sold, or shipping proceed to send it farther abroad. It is but too well known what difficulty and distress our traders have suffered at that place for want of storage, advice and assistance, when markets were dull, or rather no market at all.—There can be no doubt but this Company, whose benevolent object is to promote the interest of all, will be happy in affording every kind of relief and assistance to private traders upon every occasion, which friendship and citizenship can possibly dictate; and that their agents will be instructed accordingly for this purpose. It will be a great consolation to such adventurers, when looking forward to a foreign port, where all are strangers, to recollect that there he will find, an establishment of his friends and countrymen, perfectly disposed to serve and assist him. Who will have it in their power to give him the best information and protect him against imposition and fraud. Who will make sale of his property, negociate his bills, and transact all his business (if he cannot do it himself) for a very moderate commission. Who will be able to procure freight, and the best intelligence from foreign markets, such should be his last resort, and likewise transact all business abroad, both in sales and remittance, the same as their own.

It will be a consoling circumstance indeed that in case they should be assailed by those still greater evils, of sickness or death, there they will have a friend to confide in; one, who will be willing to comfort and relieve them, and preserve their property from embezzlement and plunder, or utter destruction.

Another advantage of a more general nature is equally obvious, must not be overlooked. When the establishments and operations of the Company are carried into complete effect, and their remittances are regularly and annually (or perhaps oftener) bro't into this country, it will inspire a general confidence amongst the people, and their notes and due bills will be respected as cash, and circulated as such. Merchants and others who have ever been soliciting for bills or notes to relieve them from the carriage of enormous masses of silver, will be greatly accommodated by receiving drafts upon the Company's agents at Philadelphia or Baltimore, who may have received their remittance from New-Orleans, the Islands or elsewhere. Instead of having the money swept up and carried out of the country by waggon loads or brigades of pack-horses, as we frequently see, we shall then be able to retain it amongst us for continual circulation. It will then redeem the Company's notes in the hands of the farmer, the labourer, or mechanick; and from these it will speedily return to the merchants counter again—and again and again, I hope it will thus for ever circulate.

That man who would discourage or oppose, either in a private or public capacity this, or any other scheme equally calculated to redress the present grievance and promote future happiness and general prosperity; let him not expect in future, to be honored with the confidence, friendship, and support of the people. Let him not prostitute the sacred name of Patriot by applying it to himself; but let his name be rendered with abhorrence, and himself distinguished as an avowed enemy to the Western Country.

A WESTMORELAND FARMER.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Answer to Remarks in the last Tree of Liberty, respecting the last Election.

It is said "Allegheny has at length decidedly fixed its Republican character." "The triumph of truth, virtue and reason is accomplished"—or, in other words, the triumph of Jacobinism is compleat. So Mr. Jew. It is to be lamented, indeed, that the arts made use of by the leaders of that party have so far succeeded in deluding and deceiving so large a portion of the people of this district, but the following statement will shew that had the Federal interest not been divided, the enragee Candidate would have been unsuccessful not only in the county but in the district.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Districts.	Wilkins.	Foster.	Lucas.
Pittsburgh,	556	17	276
Elizabeth,	71	4	97
Plumb & Versailles,	20	3	43
Mifflin & St. Clair,	120	65	181
Fayette,	38	41	104
Middletown,	45	2	85
Deer,	31	0	35
M'Kee's Port,	87	1	41
	968	133	862

By this true statement it appears Wilkins had in Allegheny County 106 votes more than Lucas.

In the whole Congression district,

Wilkins had, - - -	1624
Foster, - - -	638
Total Federal Republican votes	2262
Lucas had Democratic votes,	2168
Balance in favour of the Federal Republicans, - - -	94

honest men who remain firm in support of our Constitution and Union.

To retain the patronage of the men who sent Mr. Israel into this country, he must persevere in his former course. Eight honest citizens have testified that "*He subsists on falsehoods; they are his meat; they are his drink; they cloath him; he would perish without them.*"——See Pittsburgh Gazette of the September last. *(To be continued.)*

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

AN ALMANACK,

For the Year 1803.

Containing besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, Tables, &c. "The poor distressed young Woman," from Bloomfield's "Farmer's Boy"—"A description of a Summer Morning," from Beatties Minstrel—"A Father's advice to his Son"—Shakspear—"The Kiss"—"Sic a Wife as Willy had," from Burn's—Observations of Dr. Soleman—Biography of Dr. Watts, David Rittenhouse, &c.—"The Morning Ramble"—Advertisement, to Farmers—Particular dimensions of the size of the Mammoth, tradition of the Indians concerning this huge animal—Late discovery of ancient graves, in which were found a flute or whistle, beads, &c.—List of Marriages, Deaths, &c. &c. &c. The Constitution of the United States will be added for those who chuse it. Orders for the Town or Country will be duly attended to.

A large assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, MAPS, PRINTS, &c. just received, among which are—Mickle's Luciad, 2 vols. Beauty's of Cowper; Volney's Ruins; Works of Newton; an elegant edition of the Life of Christ; Letters of General Washington; Life of do. Low's Poems; the Ohio; History of Three Judges; Trials; Winterbotham's America and China, with an Atlas; Seabury's Discourses; French Revolution; Laws of the United States; of New-York; Whitefield's Memoirs; the experienced Midwife; the works of Josephus; Book of Martyrs; Instructions for the Flute and Violin. School Books, Religious Books, &c. &c. Rags will be taken in exchange.

N. B. An active youth, of good morals and respectable character, wanted to the Bookbinding and Stationary business.

ZADOK CRAMER.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1802.

ker.

council

will show

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 28.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of New Jersey met on Tuesday. The house of Assembly elected William Coxe, esq. Speaker, by a majority of one vote, over Peter Gordon, the Democratic candidate. In Council, John Lambert was elected Vice President by the same majority.

Accounts from New-Orleans, state, that that port was to be shut against American vessels about the first of the present month. The French were hourly expected there.

From the Georgetown, (S. C.) Gazette, of October 16.

"On Sunday last information was bro't to this town, that a number of negroes had been landed at Long Bay, from a French frigate, which has been lately seen off the coast, and that the people of Waccamaw were, consequently, in the state of alarm. This information, coming from a source which admitted of very little doubt, caused the officers commanding in town to collect their men immediately, many of whom marched that evening, and others who were collected from the country, followed them on Monday evening. Those who set off on Sunday evening, had almost reached the place where the landing was said to have been effected, when they were informed that the alarm was false. It appears to have originated from a French negroe's having been taken up in the night, near Long Bay, who is supposed to be a runaway.—We are sorry to state, that the country for some distance about this place was alarmed, and the men actually on their march.

"It is much to the honor of our citizens that they turned out to a man, altho' some of them had just risen from a bed of sickness; but it is to be feared, that such false alarms will have a tendency to prevent the like attention to duty when danger is actually at hand.—We understand that the business will undergo an investigation."

From London papers.

Hostilities have at length commenced in Switzerland; the Insurgents have attacked and carried the Post of Bengg, and killed between thirty and forty of their opponents.

Letters from Florence state, that the Commander of the French squadron sent to demand satisfaction of the Dey of Tunis, has insisted that the Dey shall pay to the French government a considerable sum, by way of indemnity for the losses the latter has sustained; and also a large annual trtbute for the future.

The accounts respecting the way in which Toussaint has been disposed of, are very contradictory: it is now said that he has been sent to the Castle of Joux, in the Department of Doubs.

A letter from Paris says, that the Civil List is definitively arranged. The appointments of the First Consul are said to be 14,000,000 (a million sterling), the other two Consuls 1,500,000 livres each, each Minister 200,000 livres, each Senator 50,000, and also the Counsellors of State 50,000; each Member of the Tribunate 20,000 livres.

Take Notice.

ON Thursday the 14th instant, there was taken on suspicion of being stolen, from a man who called himself ENOS NEWBURGH, and said he was from Chester County, a valuable MARE, of the following description, viz. a dark bay, 6 hands and one inch high, black mane and tail, a small star, shod all round, the shoes about half worn, the Mare is strait on her hocks, and every way in proportion to her height. She is supposed to be 6 years old last spring. The owner can have the Mare by applying to JOHN WILKINS, Esq. in Pittsburgh, on proving property, and paying charges.

October 20, 1802.

Four Dollars Reward.

BAY MARE between 14 and 15 hands high, eight or nine years old, paces and trots, and has probably a mark behind the saddle, caused by carrying a portmanteau lately, she is most probably in the neighbourhood — The above reward and reasonable expences will be paid to any one who will deliver her to

PRESLEY NEVILL.

Pittsburgh, October 18th, 1802.

A Boat Yard,

Established by the subscribers, at the Widow Craig's Ferry on the Monongahela river, below Pittsburgh, where persons descending the river may be supplied with Keel or Flat Boats, on very demension, at a short notice, and at a reasonable price. Being perfectly acquainted with the business, those who may purchase from them may depend on having substantial and well built Boats of the best materials.

BROWN & CRAIG.

October 20, 1802.

N. B. Ships Boats of all dimensions and built in the completest manner may be had at the above Yard, and Boats of all kind repaired at the shortest notice.

☞ Two or three journeymen well acquainted with the above business will meet with employment and generous Wages. — Also, one or two Lads of 15 or 16 years of age, will be taken as Apprentices.

FOR SALE,

The following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

IN the First District of Pennsylvania Division of Land, Lot No. 206, containing 200 acres and allowance. This tract is of the best quality for soil, timber and water, it is in a good settlement, lying on the Franklin road 38 miles from Pittsburgh.

Two Tracts of Land lying on the waters of Sandy creek, one of these tracts has an improvement of about 30 acres, well cleared and fenced; the other has about five acres, first rate bottom land, under good improvement, both with good houses and stables, and good mill streams.

Also, two Tracts of Land lying within three miles of Franklin, with ten acres on one of said tracts and five on the other, well cleared and fenced, fit for cultivation, each well watered, and have good cabbins and stables thereon.

Indisputable titles will be given. For further particulars enquire of the owner residing in Franklin.

EDWARD HALE.

June 10, 1802.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscriber gave sundry Bonds to Edward Duke, in consideration of a Tract of Land, and whereas the said Duke has not fulfilled his agreement with me, I therefore forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said Bonds, as I am determined not to pay them until he compleats his bargain with me.

WILLIAM RAMBO.

Allegheny County, October 13th 1802.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the White Oak Flats, at William Cassidy's, in Moon township, Allegheny County, on the last day of September, a Black HORSE rising 3 years old, well built, between 13 and 14 hands high, a natural trotter, very tender in the mouth, long tail, and good carriage, no white hairs on him, or any mark — The Thief is a certain Sickles, he is about 5 feet high, 16 years of age, his left ankle is out of place and a running sore on it, is of a dark complexion, had on a short blue coat, white and yellow striped trowsers. The above reward will be paid for Horse and Thief, or Ten Dollars for the Horse, and reasonable charges if delivered to the subscriber living within one mile of the mouth of Raccon creek, or to David Scott, Esq. or give information where he may be had.

THOMAS M'CONAGHY.

October 13, 1802.

Lead and Shot,

A quantity in Bags and Boxes,
FOR SALE, BY
WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1802.

William Woods & Co.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers that they have just received a handsome and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the present and approaching season. Their moderate prices and attention to business, they presume will be satisfactory to all those who may please to favour them with their custom.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1802.

NEW STORE.

DAVID EVANS,

Is just opening in the house lately occupied by Doctor Stevenson, in Market Street, next door to Messrs. Scott and Trotter's Store, a large and handsome assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash, or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, May 3, 1802.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for good Country Linen.

THE PUBLIC

ARE informed, that the House of *James Berthoud* will hereafter be known by the Firm of *TARASCON, BROTHERS, JAMES BERTHOUD & Co.* and that Business will be conducted at this place by the same as heretofore.

Pittsburgh, September 22, 1802.

Tarascon Brothers, James Berthoud & Co.

In addition to their present stock have just received and for Sale at their Stores, Front and Market streets, *Wholesale* and *Retail*, a handsome assortment of

BROADCLOTHS, and cloths of almost every kind
Red, white and yellow flannels
Plains, ferrets and baizes
Duffield & rose Blankets
Double & single milled drabs
Swansdowns & printed do. do.
Cambric & book muslins
Fine Barcelona, romals & pocket handkerchiefs
Dimities and Bombazets
Waistcoat and pantaloon stuffs
Sewing silks
Bolting Cloths of the best kind
A handsome variety of large Looking Glasses, &c. &

Also, a quantity of patent and common flint glass; hardware; queensware and Glass ware; Madeira and Sherry Wines; Jamaica spirits; 4th proof brandy; imperial, young hyson, hyson, hyson skin and bohea teas, coffee, sugar, &c. &c.

On hand, a few bales of Georgia and Tennessee cotton.

Pig and Barr Lead, Barr Iron and Gabing.

ISAAC GREGG,

Is just receiving at his Store in Market Street, a fresh and handsome assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices.

He will have an excellent assortment of SUPERFINE and other CLOTHS

N. B. Linen, Wadley, Bed-ticks, &c. will be received in payment.

Pittsburgh, June 16, 1802.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Baker,

Have just opened an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they flatter themselves are laid in on such terms as will enable them to sell low and prove satisfactory to their friends and all who may please to favour them with their custom.

As usual, they have on hand, a very extensive assortment of superfine and common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good. Also, BARR LEAD, &c. &c. all which they offer on reasonable terms by wholesale or retail.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1802.

N. B. Those indebted longer than six months will oblige them by discharging the same.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living within four miles of Pittsburgh in Pitt township, a bright bay stud Colt, rising 3 years old, about 14 hands high, no mark or brand perceivable. Also, a red and white Bull rising 3 years old. The owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

EDWARD SMITH.

October 1801 1,2

LIFE
OF
GENERAL WASHINGTON

The Subscriber having purchased of Bushrod Washington, the Copy Right of History of the late

General George Washington
COMMANDER IN CHIEF
OF THE
Armies of North America
DURING THE WAR WHICH EFFECTED
INDEPENDENCE OF OUR COUNTRY
AND
FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Has it now in his power to offer to the public the following

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING IT BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The Work will be faithfully compiled under the inspection of JUDGE WASHINGTON principally from the *original papers* bequeathed to him by the deceased General. On which account the most entire confidence may be placed.

The Life of this illustrious Citizen necessarily comprises a large and interesting portion of the History of this Country, that the work, it is conceived, would be rendered much more complete, as well as much more gratifying to the reader, by connecting with it some general account of the origin and progress of the Colonies who were conducted, under his auspices, from dependent colonies to self government.

A compendious view, therefore, will be taken by way of introduction to the *Life of General Washington*, of the settlements of the Europeans in North America, and of the advance of the British colonies from their feeble and infantine condition, until they attained that state of manhood, when, with arms in their hands, they asserted and established their Independence.

Various circumstances have delayed the execution of the work; but it is now in considerable forwardness, and will soon be ready for the press — Bond with security has been given that it shall be published.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be handsomely printed, with a new type, on vellum paper, hot-pressed, to be comprised in four or five octavo volumes, of from 450 to 500 pages each, and embellished with an elegant portrait of the General, engraved by the best artist in the country from an original drawing by the celebrated STUART.

The price to subscribers will be Three Dollars each volume, in boards; and the price of one volume to be paid in advance, on subscribing; this advance to be continued with each volume, until the work is completed. To non-subscribers it will be enhanced.

It is intended to furnish plans and charts of those parts of the country which were the scenes of the most important events during the War; these to be published in a volume by themselves, and charged as such.

It is contemplated to put the work to press early next year. The intermediate time will be occupied in obtaining subscribers, and making arrangements for printing.

☞ *The names of subscribers to be published.*

Those who wish to be possessed of this invaluable history, will do well to transmit their names early. In the country, and in small villages, application can take place among all who mean to subscribe, and in one letter several names may be forwarded, specifying the number of copies, and enclosing the requisite advance money.

The Publisher intending to visit many of the large towns in the United States, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers, declines, at present, employing agents for that purpose. Subscriptions will be received by himself alone, at No. 36 *Market Street, Philadelphia.*

Orders from Canada, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies, will be received, and punctually executed

☞ All letters must have the postage paid.

C. P. WAYNE.

September 22, 1802.

One Hundred Dollars Reward

WILL be given to the first Discoverer of a bed or bank of CLAY fit to answer the purposes of making Melting Pots for the Pittsburgh Glass Works, within one hundred miles of this place on the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio rivers, and within ten miles of either river, to be determined by the Glassmakers. The Clay for this purpose is found in the beds of rivers or creeks, or in low lands, whose colour is white, though white mixed with a blue tinge will answer the purpose. Any person producing a specimen that will stand well the fire and the bed from whence it came appear to contain fifty tons, shall be entitled to the above Reward from the proprietors of the said Works.

O'HARA & CRAIG.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1802.

FOR SALE.

A Two Story BRICK HOUSE, situate in Second Street, near the corner of Market Street, now occupied by Steel Semple, Esquire. The House is very commodious and well finished, there is also an excellent Kitchen with other necessary buildings. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to

ABNER & JESSE BAKER.

August 24 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living on Little Redstone, on the night of the 4th of September last, a Bay MARE 4 years old last spring, about 14 hands and a half high, light boned, a natural trotter, a few hairs of white in her forehead, her tail is docked, and she has never been shod, the wax torn off her by reason of hard drawing. Whoever returns said Mare to the subscriber shall have the above reward, paid by

ARCHIBALD M'KEE.

Fayette County, Washington township, October 12, 1802.

TAKE NOTICE.

Whereas Nicholas Rosecrantz did some time in the fall of 1796, obtain from the several promissory notes, in all to the amount of Twenty Eight Hundred Dollars, for Twenty Eight Tracts of Land, lying north & west of Ohio & Allegheny Rivers & Conewango Creek; and whereas it appears, the said Rosecrantz had no title to said Land, this is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes, as I am resolved not to pay them unless compelled by law.

T. G. V. SIMONS.

Conewango, 8th October, 1802.

Barr Iron for Sale.

ROBERT SIMPSON,

Has just received at his Store opposite the Market House, from Mr. Dalzell's Iron works, on the Juniata, a few Tons of well assorted

BARR IRON,

which is in as high estimation as any made in the United States. From engagements entered into with Mr. Dalzell, he will be able at all times to keep up a large and general assortment of his valuable Barr Iron.

Pittsburgh, September 16 1802.

Take Notice.

ON Thursday the 14th instant, there was taken on suspicion of being stolen, from a man who called himself ENOS NEWBURGH, and said he was from Chester County, a valuable MARE, of the following description, viz. a dark bay, 6 hands and one inch high, black mane and tail, a small star, shod all round, the shoes about half worn, the Mare is strait on her hocks, and every way in proportion to her height. She is supposed to be 6 years old last spring. The owner can have the Mare by applying to JOHN WILKINS, Esq. in Pittsburgh, on proving property, and paying charges.

October 20, 1802.

Four Dollars Reward.

BAY MARE between 14 and 15 hands high, rather stolen from the commons of Pittsburgh on the 20th of last month, she is about 10 years old, paces and trots, and has probably a mark behind the saddle, caused by carrying a portmanteau lately, she is most probably in the neighbourhood — The above reward and reasonable expences will be paid to any one who will deliver her to

PRESLEY NEVILL.

Pittsburgh, October 13th, 1802.

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Established by the subscribers, at the Widow Craig's Ferry on the Monongahela river, above Pittsburgh, where persons descending the river may be supplied with Keel or Flat Boats, of any demensions, at a short notice, and at a reasonable price. Being perfectly acquainted with the business, those who may purchase from them may depend on having substantial and well built Boats of the best materials.

BROWN & CRAIG.

October 20 1802

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The following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

IN the First District of Pennsylvania Donation Land, Lot No. 206, containing 200 acres and allowance. This tract is of the best quality for soil, timber and water, it is in a good settlement, lying on the Franklin road 38 miles from Pittsburgh.

Two Tracts of Land lying on the waters of Sandy creek, one of these tracts has an improvement of about 30 acres, well cleared and fenced; the other has about five acres, first rate bottom land, under good improvement, both with good houses and stables, and good mill streams.

Also, two Tracts of Land lying within three miles of Franklin, with ten acres on one of said tracts and five on the other, well cleared and fenced, fit for cultivation, each well watered, and have good cabbins and stables thereon.

Indisputable titles will be given. For further particulars enquire of the owner residing in Franklin.

EDWARD HALE.

June 10, 1802.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscriber gave sundry Bonds to Edward Duke, in consideration of a Tract of Land, and whereas the said Duke has not furnished his agreement with me, I therefore forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said Bonds, as I am determined not to pay them until he compleats his bargain with me.

WILLIAM RAMBO.

Allegheny County, October 13, 1802.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the White Oak Flats, at William Gallidy's, in Moon township, Allegheny County, on the last day of September, a Black HORSE rising 3 years old, well built, between 13 and 14 hands high, a natural trotter, very tender in the mouth, long tail, and good carriage, no white hairs on him, or any mark — The Thief is a certain Sickles, he is about 5 feet high, 16 years of age, his left ankle is out of place and a running sore on it, is of a dark complexion, had on a short blue coat, white and yellow striped trowsers. The above reward will be paid for Horse and Thief, or Ten Dollars for the Horse, and reasonable charges if delivered to the subscriber living within one mile of the mouth of Raccon creek, or to David Scott, Esq or give information where he may be had.

THOMAS M'CONAGHY.

October 13, 1802.

Lead and Shot,

A quantity in Bags and Boxes,
FOR SALE, BY
WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1802.

William Woods & Co.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers that they have just received a handsome and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the present and approaching season. Their moderate prices and attention to business, they presume will be satisfactory to all those who may please to favour them with their custom.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1802.

NEW STORE.

DAVID EVANS,

Is just opening in the house lately occupied by Doctor Stevenson, in Market Street, next door to Messrs. Scott and Trotter's Store, a large and handsome assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash, or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, May 3, 1802.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for good Country Linen.

THE PUBLIC

ARE informed, that the House of *James Berthoud* will hereafter be known by the Firm of *TARASCON, BROTHERS, JAMES BERTHOUD & Co.* and that Business will be transacted at this place by the same as heretofore.

Pittsburgh, September 22, 1802.

Tarascon Brothers, James Berthoud & Co.

In addition to their present stock have just received and for Sale at their Stores, Front and Market streets, *Wholesale* and *Retail*, a fresh assortment of

BROADCLOTHS, and cassimets of almost every kind
Red, white and yellow flannels
Plains, ferrets and kerseys
Duffils & rose Blankets
Double & single milled drabs
Swandowns & printed do
Cambric & book muslins
Fine Barcelona, romals & pocket handkerchiefs
Durants and Bombazets
Wildbores and gratnets
Sewing silks
Bonding Cloths of the best kind
A handsome variety of large Looking Glasses, &c. &

Also, a quantity of patent and common shear & razors; hardware; queensware and Glass ware; Teneriffe and Sherry Wines; Jamaica spirits; 4th proof brandy; imperial, younghyson, hyson, hyson skin and bohea teas, coffee, sugar, &c. &c.

On hand, a few bales of Georgia and Tennessee cotton.

Pig and Barr Lead, Barr Iron and Castings.

ISAAC GREGG,

Is just receiving at his Store in Market Street, a fresh and handsome assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices.

He will have an excellent assortment of SUPERFINE and other CLOTHS

N. B. Linen, Whiskey, Beeswax, &c. will be received in payment.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1802.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Baker,

Have just opened an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they flatter themselves are laid in on such terms as will enable them to sell low and prove satisfactory to their friends and all who may please to favour them with their custom.

As usual, they have on hand, a very extensive assortment of superfine and common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good. Also, BARR LEAD, &c. &c. all which they offer on reasonable terms by wholesale or retail.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1802.

N. B. Those indebted longer than six months will oblige them by discharging the same.

Came to the plantation of the

subscriber living within four miles of Pittsburgh in Pitt township, a bright bay stud Colt, rising 3 years old, about 14 hands high, no mark or brand perceivable. Also, a red and white Bull rising 3 years old. The owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

EDWARD SMITH.

October 8th 1802.

LIFE
OF
GENERAL WASHINGTON

The Subscriber having purchased of Bushrod Washington, the Copy Right of a History of the late

General George Washington
COMMANDER IN CHIEF
OF THE
Armies of North America
DURING THE WAR WHICH EFFECTED THE INDEPENDENCE OF OUR COUNTRY
AND
FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Has it now in his power to offer to the public the following

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING IT BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The Work will be faithfully compiled under the inspection of JUDGE WASHINGTON principally from the *original papers* bequeathed to him by the deceased General. Of these he selects the most entire confidence may be placed.

The Life of this illustrious Citizen necessarily comprehends so large and interesting a portion of the History of this Country, that the work, it is conceived, would be rendered much more complete, as well as much more gratifying to the reader, by connecting with it some general account of the origin and progress of the Colonies, who were conducted, under his auspices, from dependent colonies to self government.

A compendious view, therefore, will be taken, by way of introduction to the *Life of General Washington*, of the settlements of the European in North America, and of the advance of the British colonies from their feeble and infantine condition, until they attained that state of manhood, when, with arms in their hands, they asserted and established their Independence.

Various circumstances have delayed the execution of the work; but it is now in considerable forwardness, and will soon be ready for the press. — Bond with security has been given that it shall be published.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be handsomely printed, with a new type, on vellum paper, hot-pressed, to be comprised in four or five octavo volumes, of from 450 to 500 pages each, and embellished with an elegant portrait of the General, engraved by the best artist in the country from an original drawing by the celebrated STUART.

The price to subscribers will be Three Dollars each volume, in boards; and the price of one volume to be paid in advance, on subscribing; this advance to be continued with each volume, until the work is completed. To non-subscribers it will be enhanced.

It is intended to furnish plans and charts of those parts of the country which were the scenes of the most important events during the War; these to be published in a volume by themselves, and charged as such.

It is contemplated to put the work to press early next year. The intermediate time will be occupied in obtaining subscribers, and making arrangements for printing.

☞ *The names of subscribers to be published.*

Those who wish to be possessed of this invaluable history, will do well to transmit their names early. In the country, and in small villages, application can take place among all who mean to subscribe, and in one letter several names may be forwarded, specifying the number of copies, and enclosing the requisite advance money.

The Publisher intending to visit many of the large towns in the United States, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers, declines, at present, employing agents for that purpose. Subscriptions will be received by himself alone, at No. 36 *Market Street, Philadelphia.*

Orders from Canada, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies, will be received, and punctually executed

☞ All letters must have the postage paid.

C. P. WAYNE.

September 22, 1802.

One Hundred Dollars Reward

WILL be given to the first Discoverer of a bed or bank of CLAY fit to answer the purposes of making Melting Pots for the Pittsburgh Glass Works, within one hundred miles of this place on the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio rivers, and within ten miles of either river, to be determined by the Glassmakers. The Clay for this purpose is found in beds of rivers or creeks, or in low lands, the colour is white, though white mixed with blue stripes will answer the purpose. Any person producing a specimen that will stand well the fire and the bed from whence it came appear to contain fifty tons, shall be entitled to the above Reward from the proprietors of the Glass Works.

O'HARA & CRAIG.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1802.

FOR SALE.

A Two Story BRICK HOUSE, situate in Second Street, near the corner of Market Street, now occupied by Steel Semple, Esquire. The House is very commodious and well finished, there is also an excellent Kitchen with other necessary buildings. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to

ABNER & JESSE BAKER.

August 24 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living on Little Redstone, on the night of the 4th of September last, a Bay MARE 4 years old last spring, about 14 hands and a half high, light bodied, a natural trotter, a few hairs of white in her forehead, her tail is docked, and she has never been shod, she was thin of flesh by reason of hard drawing. Whoever returns said Mare to the subscriber shall have the above reward, paid by

ARCHIBALD M'KEE.

Fayette County, Washington township, October 12, 1802.

TAKE NOTICE.

Whereas Nicholas Rosecrants did some time in the fall of 1796, obtain from the several promissory notes, in all to the amount of Twenty Eight Hundred Dollars, for Twenty Eight Tracts of Land, lying north & west of Ohio & Allegheny Rivers & Conewango Creek; and whereas it appears, the said Rosecrantz had no title to said Land, this is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes, as I am resolved not to pay them unless compelled by law.

T. G. V. SIMONS.

Conewango, 8th October, 1802.

Barr Iron for Sale.

ROBERT SIMPSON,

Has just received at his Store opposite the Market House, from Mr. Dorsey's Iron works, on the Juniata, a few Tons of well assorted

BARR IRON,

which is in as high estimation as any made in the United States. From engagements entered into with Mr. Dorsey, he will be able at all times to keep up a large and general assortment of his valuable Barr Iron.

Pittsburgh, September 16 1802.

FOR SALE,

A Two Story BRICK HOUSE, situate in Second Street, near the corner of Market Street, now occupied by Steel Semple, Esquire. The House is very commodious and well finished, there is also an excellent Kitchen with other necessary buildings. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to

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